Maps of Greece, Epirus and Macedonia from the Times of Homer to the 6th Century AD

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Map 9

Map of the Roman provinces of Macedonia I, Macedonia II, New Epirus, Old Epirus, Thessaly, Achaia, the Islands, and Crete.
5th-6th centuries AD
Source : "Notitia Dignitatum" and Hierocles' "Synecdemus"

ACHAIA	THESSALIA	INSULAE
EPIRUS VETUS	CRETA	EPIRUS NOVA
MACEDONIA I	MACEDONIA II	

This map shows the Roman provinces of Macedonia I, Macedonia II, New Epirus, Old Epirus, Thessaly, Achaia, the Islands, and Crete, during the 5th-6th centuries AD, according to "Notitia Dignitatum" and to Hierocles' "Synecdemus".

The "Notitia Dignitatum" lists all the provinces and other divisions of the Roman Empire during the early 5th century AD. Hierocles' "Synecdemus" lists also all the provinces and other divisions of the Roman Empire during the early 6th century AD. They are both firsthand accounts on the divisions and administration of the Roman Empire.

During the 4th century AD, the provinces of Thessaly (Thessalia) and Old Epirus (Epirus Vetus) were separated from the province of Achaia, the provinces of New Epirus (Epirus Nova) and Macedonia II from the province of Macedonia, the province of the Islands (Insulae) from the two provinces of Achaia and Asia, and the province of Crete (Creta) from the province of Creta and Cyrenaica (Creta et Cyrenaica).

During the 5th and 6th centuries, the prefecture of Illyricum was formed of the dioceses of Macedonia and Dacia. The diocese of Macedonia was formed of the provinces of Achaia, Macedonia I, Creta, Thessaly, Old Epirus, New Epirus and Macedonia II. The province of the Islands was situated in the diocese of Asiana, which was situated in the prefecture of the East (Oriens). Achaia was governed by a proconsul, Macedonia I and Crete by a consulate, and New Epirus, Thessaly, Old Epirus, Macedonia II and the Islands by a praeses.

Note :
In 212 AD, Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, known as Caracalla, made all his non-Roman subjects as Romans (Romani). Since that date, all the inhabitants of the provinces of Macedonia, Achaia and Creta became Romans. All the old peoples, like the Hellenes, the Epirots (Epirotae), the Macedonians (Macedones), the Paeonians (Paeones) and the Taulantii became extinct, having all become Romans.

Selective Latin-English Index

All names on the maps are in Latin. This index shows the corresponding English forms of the most frequent names.

Achaei = Achaeans
Aetoli = Aetolians
Arcades = Arcadians
Athenae = Athens
Athenienses = Athenians
Boeoti = Boeotians
Creta = Crete
Cretes = Cretans
Dauni = Daunians
Dolopes = Dolians
Eli = Elians
Epirotae = Epirots
Euboeenses = Euboeans
Graeci = Hellenes, Greeks
Graecia = Hellas, Greece
Hellas = Hellas, Greece
Hellenes = Hellenes, Greeks
Ionies, Iones = Ionians
Illyii = Illyrians
Insulae = Islands
Lacedaemonii = Lacedaemonians
Lacones = Laconians
Lucri = Locrians
Macedones = Macedonians
Macedonia = Macedonia
Molossi = Molossians
Paeones = Paeonians
Pelasgi = Pelasgians
Phoenices = Phoenicians
Romani = Romans
Thessali = Thessalians
Thraces = Thracians
Troes = Trojans
Troia = Troy

Common Legend For All Maps

Lands :

GRAECIA	1st level land
Thessalia	2nd level land = part of 1st level land
[Hestiaeotis]	3rd level land = part of 2nd level land
ACHAIA	province (type of 1st level lands)
	= division of the Roman Empire
Pindus	mountain
Rhodus	island
Athenae	town, village or port

Waters :

Axius	river, marsh, lake or sea

Peoples :

GRAECI	1st level people
Aetoli	2nd level people = part of 1st level people
[Eurytanes]	3rd level people = part of 2nd level people
———	borders between peoples / borders between lands
·····	maritime borders of Roman provinces